Row Labels	Sum of GIS_Acres
DF-dry	2553
DF-dry/Rocky Mtn	3076
ES-SF	36
Mix	1047
RC-WH	116
Rocky Mtn	2698
Rocky Mtn/RC-WH	1625
Rocky Mtn/SF-LP	88
SF-LP	183
(blank)	
Grand Total	**11422**

Row Labels	Sum of GIS_Acres
1	169
2	1
3	7717
5	71
1,2	3
1,3	313
2,3	10
3,5	3138
(blank)	
Grand Total	**11422**

CNF Structure classes: 5 classes

Class	Structure	Definition
1	Early	Trees less than 10” dbh or canopy cover < 10%
2	Mid Open	Trees 10-20” dbh, canopy cover ≥ 10% and < 40%
3	Mid Closed	Trees 10-20” dbh, canopy cover ≥ 40%
4	Late Open	Trees ≥ 20” dbh, canopy cover ≥ 10% and < 40%
5	Late Closed	Trees ≥ 20” dbh, canopy cover ≥ 40%

Tree size is from the QMD.75 LiDAR layer
Canopy cover is from: all_cover_above2_30METERS LiDAR layer

Tree structure is classified into five general groups based on diameter and canopy cover as shown in the table above. The diameter is based on the quadratic mean diameter in inches of trees whose heights are in the top 25% of all tree heights in the stand. This generally means that the diameters of the larger co-dominant trees in a stand are used to define the structure class.

CNF Structure classes: 6 classes

Class	Structure	Definition
0.5	Early Open	Canopy Cover <10% or Trees less than 10" dbh & canopy cover 10 - 39.9%
1	Early Closed	Trees less than 10" dbh canopy cover ≥ 40%
2	Mid Open	Trees 10-20" dbh, canopy cover ≥ 10% and < 40%
3	Mid Closed	Trees 10-20" dbh, canopy cover ≥ 40%
4	Late Open	Trees ≥ 20" dbh, canopy cover ≥ 10% and < 40%
5	Late Closed	Trees ≥ 20" dbh, canopy cover ≥ 40%

Large Trees – Groups of large trees were identified using LiDAR Canopy Heights.

Count (#Groups): 290

Min Group Size: 0.1 acres

Max Group Size: 31 acres

Total Ac: 587

Average size: 2

FACTS

Row Labels	Sum of GIS_ACRES
Commercial Thin	1201.21
Group Selection Cut (UA/RH/FH)	306.56
Seed-tree Seed Cut (with and without leave trees) (EA/RH/NFH)	298.17
Shelterwood Establishment Cut (with or without leave trees) (EA/RH/NFH)	1196.44
Single-tree Selection Cut (UA/RH/FH)	56.71
Stand Clearcut (EA/RH/FH)	3409.32
Grand Total	**6468.41**

Insects and disease – 2015 survey less than 1,000 acres, mostly DF beetle, MPB, W. Spruce Budworm, and Fir engraver

Draft Proposed Activities:

Total proposed treatment acres, harvest and fuels (approx.): 12,311

Total Project Area: 32,164

Total Project Area, Federal Land Only: 26,157

Potential Treatment Activities, System:

Underburn	Precommercial Thin	RHCA Restoration*	Skyline	Tractor
889	520 ac	278 ac	276 ac	10,348 ac

Total Harvest ac – 11,422

***Using old data – this proposed activity may be changing.**

Potential Treatment Activities, Silvicultural Method – Harvest Method (approx.):

Commercial Thinning (includes RHCA Restoration)	5,467 acres
Regeneration Harvest (shelterwood, group selection, selection)	2,714 acres
Combination of Thin/Regeneration	2,721 acres
Precommercial Thinning	520 acres

11,422 total acres all harvest treatments. 10,902 mechanical treatments

Potential Post-Harvest Activities, Major actions (approx.):

Grapple Piling	6,167
Underburn	4,735
Cut/Leave in PCT	520

Potential Changes to National Forest System Roads (approx.):

Boulder Park Road Proposals	Miles	On Existing Road Prism?	
		Yes (mi)	No (mi)
Change roads currently open to vehicular traffic to closed road status	11.1	11.1	0
New road construction/Keep Closed post-project	13.3 (12)[1]	4.9	8.4
New road construction/Keep Open post-project	0.4[2]	0	0.4
Temporary road for harvest activities	8.3	4.8	3.5
Decommission NFS roads	25	25	-
Total **New NFS** Road Construction: *(excludes temp roads)*	13.7	4.9	8.8

[1] Special Note: There is an extra 1.3 miles of "New System Road, Closed" showing in the table above. The total project addition of closed new road would be approximately 12 miles because of redundant road mileage

For example, 2 route options are identified in 34 N, R 43 E, Sections 6 and 7 to relocate the 2600360 road entrance.

[2]The new national forest system road construction is a small segment reroute on the 3100436 (Gardiner Creek).

Objective: define P&N

The group brainstormed the following ideas:

A. Support local infrastructure and produce/contribute to timber supply and
B. Recreation - identify opportunities to improve trail systems and support motorized and non-motorized recreation use
C. Assess road system and identify opportunities to improve aquatic systems, remove fish passage barriers, and
D. Identify opportunities to coordinate activities/management objectives across land ownership boundaries
E. Encourage landscape restoration and manage for desired future condition and resistance and resilience to climate-related disturbance
F. Support wildlife habitat development for species in the area
G. Support fuels management and wildfire fighter safety
H. Maintain and support the presence of the Air Force Survival School (they maintain county and USFS roads)